Ejercicios de la función cuadrática

Representa las funciones cuadráticas

1y = $-x^2 + 4x - 3$

2y = $x^2 + 2x + 1$

3y = $x^2 + x + 1$

4Halla el vértice y la ecuación del eje de simetría de las siguientes parábolas:

1. y= $(x-1)^2 + 1$

2. y= $3(x-1)^2 + 1$

3. y= $2(x+1)^2 - 3$

4. y= $-3(x - 2)^2 - 5$

5. y = $x^2 - 7x - 18$

6. y = $3x^2 + 12x - 5$

5Indica, sin dibujarlas, en cuantos puntos cortan al eje de abscisas las siguientes parábolas:

1. y = $x^2 - 5x + 3$

2. y = $2x^2 - 5x + 4$

3. y = $x^2 - 2x + 4$

4. y = $-x^2 - x + 3$

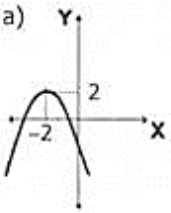
Identificar cada una de las siguientes funciones cuadráticas con el gráfico que le corresponde:

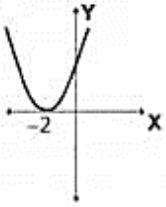
47) $f_{(x)} = x^2+2$ 51) $f_{(x)} = (x+2)^2+2$ 55) $f_{(x)} = -x^2+2$ 59) $f_{(x)} = -(x+2)^2+2$

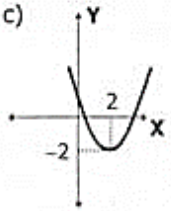
48) $f_{(x)} = x^2-2$ 52) $f_{(x)} = (x+2)^2-2$ 56) $f_{(x)} = -x^2-2$ 60) $f_{(x)} = -(x+2)^2-2$

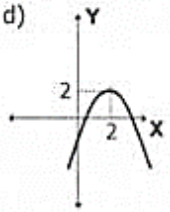
49) $f_{(x)} = (x+2)^2$ 53) $f_{(x)} = (x-2)^2+2$ 57) $f_{(x)} = -(x+2)^2$ 61) $f_{(x)} = -(x-2)^2+2$

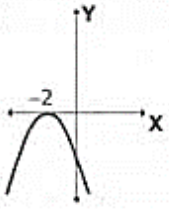
50) $f_{(x)} = (x-2)^2$ 54) $f_{(x)} = (x-2)^2-2$ 58) $f_{(x)} = -(x-2)^2$ 62) $f_{(x)} = -(x-2)^2-2$

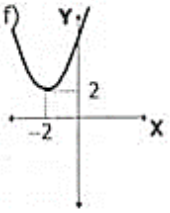
a) 

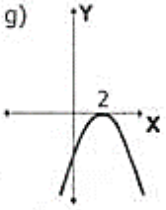
b) 

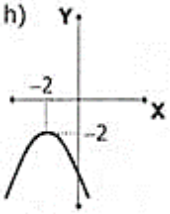
c) 

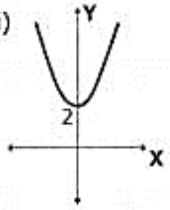
d) 

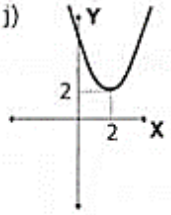
e) 

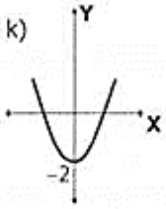
f) 

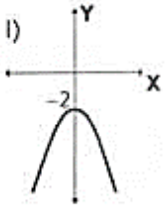
g) 

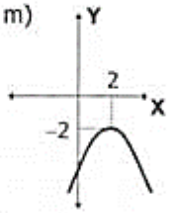
h) 

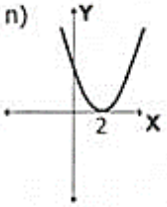
i) 

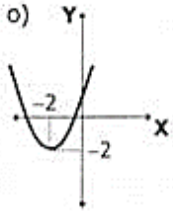
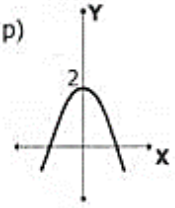
j) 

k) 

l) 

m) 

n) 

o) 

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